



The USSR and Italy in action.

Photo by Andrei Knyazov

## Rugby players priming for European championship

October 20 will name the winner of the USSR Rugby Federation Cup, which will be determined in the USSR vs Italy game. This tournament is second most important in the international European amateur rugby calendar after the European championship.

The European championship starts off in October, and three of its participants out of six—Italy, Poland and the USSR—have met in the annual Moscow international tournament. The

second and third strongest European teams, Italy and the USSR-1, clashed in the highlight game of the preliminary stage. Both teams fielded many young players who the coaches are relying on. The USSR-1 won 32-9.

Poland beat the USSR-2 13-3 and totalled six points to come level with Italy in the preliminary stage but with a worse goal difference. These teams will clash for third place.

## Shakhtyor wraps up tour

The Shakhtyor football side from the Soviet city of Donetsk has wound up its three game tour of China. They beat the all-Shanghai side 2-0 and drew with the all-Peking team 0-0 and the national side, 1-1.

A crowd of 60,000 came to see the last game, which was quite exciting.

Deputy chairman of the Chinese state committee for physical culture and sport Lu Dazhong had much praise for Shakhtyor's performance. The Donetsk team played a fine and correct game, he noted. He further stressed that there were prospects for continued development of sporting contacts between China and the USSR.

## MEN AND JUNIORS BRING DISAPPOINTMENT

Nine countries are taking part in the European lawn tennis championship to the Baltic resort of Yurmala. The championship was started back in 1969 and it's the first time that the USSR hosts it.

The stadium in the small place of Lielupe has been totally transformed. True, the hosts brought their fans only disappointment. For the first time yet the Soviet men failed to make the semifinals. Muscovite Konstantin Pugayev lost to 19-year-old Miloslav Meric of Czechoslovakia 3-6, 6-2, 7-6, and Sergei Leonyuk from Minsk was defeated by Georgy

Kalovelonis of Greece 8-0, 3-6, 4-6.

The current failure has confirmed that our players are lagging behind their foreign counterparts. stressed Alexander Melrevel, many-time European champion and Merit Master of Sports. Significantly, the Soviet leaders went down not to budding ones. Our coaches must urgently bring in fresh blood.

Melrevel's words are all the more justified since the USSR also failed to make the semifinals in the junior events.

## AWARDS TO NOTED ATHLETES

News agencies from various countries reported the good news from Helsinki that the IOC executive committee decided to award Olympic orders to many-time world and Olympic winners—skier Galina Kulikova and wrestler Alexander Medved of the USSR.

Galina Kulikova started her sporting life in the Udmurt town of Volzhsk, which later took her to Grenoble, Sapporo, Innsbruck, Falun, Lahti, Oslo and other cities around the globe.

For an entire decade she was the undisputed No. 1 Soviet female skier.

Alexander Medved's bronze medal at the 1959 Tournament of Soviet Nations was the first of a brilliant string of awards that followed. Experts are sure that though wrestling history abounds with outstanding talents, Medved has made the history of the sport as an athlete of phenomenal strength, filigree techniques and unbending will.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation awarded a platinum medal to distinguished Brazilian triple jumper world record holder Jose Carlos de Oliveira for his sporting accomplishment. He unfortunately, Oliveira recently lost a leg in a road accident. My athletic achievements were quite big, he stressed, but I failed to win an Olympic title still I am the first athlete to get such a distinction.

Vladimir Mikhlin

## WORLD CHAMPION IS 14

14-year-old schoolboy Alexei Dreyev of the USSR toted 10 out of a possible 11 points to win the world chess under-16 title at Bucaramanga, Colombia, having won his victory two rounds before the tournament ended.

Players from 29 countries competed in 11 rounds on the Swiss system, with only Dreyev and Bulah of Indonesia having avoided a single defeat.

## THE ACCURATE

### ARROWS OF THE YOUNG

The USSR won six gold, five silver and two bronze medals at the first yet European archery under-17 championship, more than any other nation, and setting six new European marks. Taking part were 12 countries.

## FOOTBALL

In a recent friendly in the Lenin Central Stadium this country's first side beat the Olympic side 4-2, with Blokhin, Cherenkov, and Protosov (twice) scoring for the winners, and Klementyev scored twice for the opponents.

The entire proceeds will go to build a memorial victory complex in Moscow.

## Water skiing

Hovering in the air is college student and national record holder Olga Gubarenko, one of the leaders of the Avra central aquatic sports club. The club won the Moscow Cup. Gubarenko considerably improved on the European slalom mark, passing one buoy with a 11.25 m time with her launch speeding at 55 km kph.



Photo by Sergei Protosov

## Primo Nebiolo on athletic championships

The Finnish organizers of the world championships have written another glorious page in the history of world sport. For organization, precision and goodwill climate in which each athlete had the maximum opportunity to unfold his talent and potential, the just ended world championships compare only with the Moscow Olympics where everything was excellent, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation Primo Nebiolo told a TASS correspondent.

As to such championships prospects I am quite optimistic, about them, he stressed. Rozs is now taking over from Helsinki as the venue for the next world athletics extravaganza in 1987.

## Scooters bring in medals

Anatoly Golovin of the USSR won the 500 cc scooter race at the world motor speedboat championships just ended in Sweden. His compatriot Boris Kiyuchnikov came second and Lajos Ticska of Hungary third. Last year's world champion Anatoly Chermashentsev of the USSR came only fourth because of an engine failure.

Hungarian Laszlo Volent won the world cup on the Danube River at Szeged, Hungary, ed Ricardo Matelienis and Gennady Volkov of the USSR finished second and third.

The sports popularity in the USSR, with over 74,000 enthusiasts practicing it, accounts for its fast-improving Soviet international performance. The USSR boasts over a dozen world records and provided the time top finishers in the latest European speedboat championship.

Boris Mikhlin



Dora Ranguetova, of Bulgaria, European tennis championship competitor, signing autographs for young tennis fans.

## MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

- Bjuro Pechali, Ul Lenina, 41 Ulan Bator
- All post offices in the country

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries, subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashdunardneye Knige. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.



## EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St Moscow  
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press  
Moscow, USSR.  
Published Tuesday and Saturday  
Index 40078.

MN INFORMATION No. 66, 1983

## To prevent militarization of space

The Soviet Union proposes that the following item, On the Conclusion of a Treaty to Ban the Use of Force in Outer Space and From Space Against the Earth, be included in the agenda of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. This message is contained in a letter which has been sent by First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko to the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

In putting forward this proposal, the Soviet Union is guided by its desire to prevent militarization of outer space. Particularly dangerous in this respect are the plans to create and deploy different systems of space weapons which can hit targets both in outer space and on Earth.

Andrei Gromyko notes that in 1981 the Soviet Union tabled a proposal at the United Nations for a treaty to ban the deployment in outer space of weapons of any type, and that this proposal was approved by the General Assembly. This treaty, however, has still to be drawn up.

But time will not stand still. It is emphasized in the letter, and now, the Soviet Union is proposing to go still further forward and that agreement be reached on banning the use of force both in outer space and from outer space against the Earth. Andrei Gromyko requests the UN Secretary General that the letter and draft treaty be distributed as an official document of the UN General Assembly.

## PLANS TO PROLONG OCCUPATION

Cairo. President Reagan's special envoy in the Middle East Robert C. McFarlane has visited a number of Arab countries and Israel. At all stages of his tour, the White House emissary spoke about the need for an efficient settlement in Lebanon.

Under the smoke screen of this formula, Reagan's envoy is trying to push through a plan aimed at prolonging the Israeli occupation and at building up the American military presence in Lebanon. For this purpose he is making use of the so-called regrouping of the Israeli troops which envisages their partial withdrawal from Beirut. This step is presented by Washington as a virtual concession made by Israel with American participation. In fact, it signifies the aggressor's intention of occupying strategically more advantageous positions. It also involves the possibility of expanding the

(Continued on page 2)

## Scientists for prevention of nuclear disaster

At an international seminar of scientists being held in the Italian town of Erice in Sicily, the problems involved in the achievement of peace and nuclear disarmament are being discussed. Most speakers in the debates, who are prominent scientists from both socialist and capitalist countries, have pointed out that the nuclear arms race is fatal in character and stresses the urgent need for preventing a nuclear disaster.

The speech made by Academician Ya. Veklich, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who drew delegator attention to the new Soviet peace moves, aroused great interest. He noted the significance of the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to launch anti-satellite weapons into outer space, a

proposal which was recently put forward by Yuri Andropov during his conversation with American senators. Many of the speakers made a special note of the importance of this proposal made at a time when some circles in the West are attempting to convince the public in their countries that the only real way to strengthen security is a qualitative and quantitative arms race. Completely at variance with the speech by the Soviet scientist were statements made by some members of the American delegation who, contrary to common sense, advocated the creation of supermodern anti-missile space systems, presenting them as something short of a protective shield for entire populations, and, in effect, justifying the Washington administration's policy for the militarization of outer space.



A protest demonstration against the militarist policy of the Reagan administration has taken place in central New York sponsored by the Women for Peace public organization. Thousands of New Yorkers signed protest petitions distributed by the demonstrators, denouncing the White House plans for deploying the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and its intention to start manufacturing MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. In the photo: gathering signatures for the petitions.

## SANCTIONS HIT U.S. COMPANIES

Washington. US attempts to hamper the construction of the Sheraton gas pipeline to Western Europe by means of embargoes and trade restrictions were a shameful failure. It was with these words that representatives of the American business community and observers welcomed the American Government's decision to lift the ban on the deliveries of pipe layers to the Soviet Union. According to a US Commerce Department announcement, the United States will no longer demand that American companies have licenses for the export of this type of equipment to the USSR. The anti-Soviet "trade sanctions" policy was started in 1970 under

the Carter administration. Under his successor, the White House attempted to blackmail and apply sanctions against West European firms which refused to please Washington by supporting its policies to the detriment of their own interests. Mr. Naithouse, representing the Caterpillar tractor company which lost 90 million dollars as a result of the ban, has declared that the restrictions and their constantly changing character have quite deservedly made the Soviet Union "regard us as rather unreliable partners". The Soviet Union itself lost nothing as a result of the sanctions, American companies and workers being the only losers.

## FACTS and EVENTS

● The USA is dispatching 1,000 men and officers for joint military manoeuvres with 6,000 Honduran servicemen. These are the largest manoeuvres ever held in Central America.

● Having grown more than twofold over the past twenty years, the population of the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator is approaching half a million. Every year several new industries are set up here and dozens of comfortable multi-storey blocks of flats built.

## Peace March 83 in the United States

New York. The participants of Peace March 83 which started in Oslo are now on the road in the United States. The march has been organized on the initiative of nearly a hundred women from the Scandinavian countries.

At a rally which took place in Philadelphia, one of the biggest cities on the East Coast, the marchers stressed that the peoples of Europe have no desire to see new American nuclear missiles on their soil. The deployment of the cruise and Pershing 2 missiles scheduled for next December will considerably increase the threat of an outbreak of nuclear war, the Scandinavian women said.

One of the organizers of the March, Eva Nordland of Norway noted that we have more than enough weapons on our soil as it is to destroy everything that lives on Earth several times over. We, Scandinavian peace champions, have come to the

United States to convey to the American people the alarm which Europeans feel over the future of the world, and to call on them to take a more active part in the movement for the prevention of nuclear disaster. The world is in danger, she declared, and a new war should not be allowed.

On August 27, the peace marchers will join a massive demonstration in Washington to protest against the militarist and unpopular policies pursued by the Reagan administration. Their slogan is "For More Jobs, for Peace and Freedom!"

Our photo is of Soviet diver Alla Lobanikina from Penza who won a gold medal in the ten-metre diving event at the European Aquatic Sports championship. The silver medal was won by another Soviet athlete—Vladimir Stankovich of Minsk. 800 swimmers from 28 countries are taking part in the championship. They are competing in swimming, diving, water polo and synchronous swimming.

Photo AP-TASS

## WEEKEND IN SPACE

The weekend that has just ended for the crew of the Salyut-7 station was something of a special occasion. On Friday, cargo ship Progress-17, docked with the station. When on Saturday morning, the cosmonauts opened the cargo ship's hatch their joy was only natural. The only way the crew can receive letters from relatives and friends, newspapers, and fresh fruit and vegetables is by space ship.

During the weekend, Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alex-

androv were busy from morning till night. They serviced the station's systems, monitored their operation, and carried out communication sessions with the Earth. On Saturday, as always, television conversations with their relatives through the television bridge between the Earth and Salyut-7.

And on Sunday they watched a weekly concert from the Orkankino studios in Moscow. This time they saw and heard USSR People's Artists Bella Rudniko.



## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

## ICELAND

- Bokabud Mals og Menningar Laugavegi, 18 Reykjavik

## INDIA

- National Book Agency 2 Surya Sen Str., Calcutta-700012
- Punjab Book Centre S.C.O. 112-27, Sector 12-8 Chandigarh-22

## ITALY

- Libreria Italia-URSS 47 Piazza della Repubblica, 00185 Roma
- Libreria Italia-URSS via Edilio Raggio, 1-10, 10124 Genova
- Associazione Italia-URSS Sezione di Milano via Dogana, 4, 20123 Milano
- Libreria Internazionale Rizzoli Galleria Colonna, Large Chigi 00187 Roma

## MAGAZINE CENTRE

- Magazine Centre 54 Abid Shopping Centre Lane (Chitrag All) Hyderabad-500001



## American condemnation for Reagan's policies

New York. A joint poll run by "The Washington Post" and the ABC television network shows that 49 per cent of Americans do not approve of Reagan's foreign policies in general, and 48 per cent are against his stand on nuclear arms control and his Central American policies.

The White House's foreign and domestic policies have been sharply condemned by former US Vice President Walter F. Mondale who is now campaigning as Democratic Party representative for nomination at next year's presidential elections. During his tour of the Western states, Mondale expressed his disagreement with the administration on nuclear arms control and declared his support for the proposal that the United States and the Soviet Union should freeze their nuclear arsenals. On President Reagan's domestic policies, he

declared that the present administration has demonstrated its complete indifference to the needs of the American people.

The policies pursued by President Reagan in Central America are radically wrong and could lead to disastrous consequences. Such is the conclusion reached by Democratic Senator Paul E. Tsongas and Congressman J. Shannon who have returned from a tour of a number of Central American countries. The present administration needs to revise its approach to the countries in the region said J. Shannon addressing journalists at Boston Airport. After my visit to El Salvador and Nicaragua, I am convinced of this. The Congressman spoke out firmly against the granting of American aid to the Salvadoran regime which, in his words, is wallowing in corruption, and living through its last days.



We vote for peace in the Middle East with both hands.  
Drawing by Konstantin Rybakov

## Victims of anti-popular regime in El Salvador

San José. Since the beginning of the present year more than three thousand civilians have been murdered during punitive operations against the patriots, carried out by butchers from the troops of the Salvadoran regime and the so-called "death squadrons". This is reported in its information bulletin distributed here by the bureau of legal assistance at the San Salvador Bishopric. The bulletin stresses that of late the number of politically motivated murders and secret arrests carried out by the regime's security police has been steadily growing. This shows up as absolutely groundless and false the American administration's assurances that El Salvador is making con-

siderable improvements in its human rights record.

The bulletin emphasizes that the harsh reprisals unleashed by punitive troops against completely innocent members of the civilian population have become a constant practice. The mass murders are carried out by US-trained cutthroats from troops handpicked by Washington, led by General Magaña. This is done deliberately in order to intimidate civilians whom the regime suspects of sympathizing with the guerrillas. As a result of these policies, nearly 400 thousand peasants have had to abandon their homes and settle in cities, and at least 600 thousand Salvadorans have been forced to seek refuge abroad.

## GUAM DOES NOT BELONG TO AMERICA

New York. The UN subcommittee on minor territories has confirmed the inalienable right to independence of the population living on the Pacific island of Guam. During the debate on the situation in Guam, which is in American possession, the subcommittee members expressed serious concern over the continuing militarization of the island which has been turned into one of the Pentagon's strategic strongpoints in the Pacific. One-third of the island's territory has been taken away from the islanders and given over to the construction of American

bases and military installations. Last year alone, the Pentagon spent 671 million dollars for this purpose. It was noted that America had done nothing to improve the lives of the one hundred thousand islanders most of whom eke out a meagre existence.

The United States continues to consolidate its presence on the island and is obviously reluctant to grant it genuine independence. The subcommittee's recommendations denounce Washington's policy towards Guam and stress the urgent need to speed up the decolonization and demilitarization of the island.

## DANGEROUS PLANS

London. The United States is almost ready to carry out an anti-satellite weapons test, reports quoting American officials.

The agency notes that the new future the Pentagon intends to launch a missile at an altitude of 15,000 feet, at an altitude, this missile was designed to destroy and objects in space. According to retired US Admiral Carroll, the weapon has a range of about a thousand kilometres.

The anti-satellite weapon is far from being the only dangerous project which the American military have in mind in order to militarize space. Better recalls that earlier in the year, President Reagan announced plans to speed up the development of weapons for warfare in outer space. He spoke about the use of orbital stations carrying laser weapons.

According to the agency, the Pentagon's intention to launch anti-satellite weapons into orbit around the Earth has caused alarm among arms control supporters. In their opinion the implementation of this plan could lead to an unprecedented nuclear conflict. In this context, Reuters points out that a few days ago the Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to launch any types of anti-satellite weapons into outer space.

## UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Pretoria. The establishment of the United Democratic Front has been announced at a rally in the Black suburb of Cape Town—Michael Plains, attended by more than ten thousand people representing some 400 trade unions, youth, athletic and religious organizations in South Africa. These present at the rally adopted a National Charter of Struggle for a United South Africa Free From Racism.

The new public organization, which has more than a million members, will combat apartheid racism and injustice. It is said in the Charter. Speakers at the rally sharply condemned the racist philosophy of the Pretoria regime. In a unanimous resolution, outright condemnation was expressed by the States and British who maintain policies pursued by the United States and Britain who maintain close military economic and financial links with the apartheid regime.

"The New York Times" criticizes the Front as the largest anti-government organization to have been formed in South Africa over the past 25 years.

## PLANS TO PROLONG OCCUPATION

(Continued from page 1)

sphere of operations for "multinational forces" known together by the United States and an escalation of military and political blackmail against Syria. It is hardly surprising, as noted by the news agency, that only Israel, and the United States are interested in the process of the occupation in this respect was made by the Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Darda. During his talk with Egyptian media, he noted that Egypt's interest in the occupation of the Golan Heights was not to expand its territory, but to ensure the security of the Egyptian people.

A pertinent statement by the Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Darda during his talk with Egyptian media, he noted that Egypt's interest in the occupation of the Golan Heights was not to expand its territory, but to ensure the security of the Egyptian people. He also noted that Egypt's interest in the occupation of the Golan Heights was not to expand its territory, but to ensure the security of the Egyptian people.

## NICARAGUAN PEOPLE WILL DEFEND THEIR COUNTRY

Managua. According to Humberto Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the Reagan administration is showing aggressive designs against revolutionary Nicaragua. He was addressing a pre-independence ceremony for Sandinista people's combat fighters who had rolled back a recent gangster Somozaist attack on the Nicaraguan settlement of San Rafael del Norte in Jinotega, close Honduras. In furtherance of the CIA's ploys, the Somozaists are planning to seize part of Nicaragua, set up a counter-revolutionary "government", then solicit military aid from the US and Central American reactionary regimes. The people of Nicaragua, he stressed, are resolved to give a fitting reply to imperialist aggression and defend the freedom and independence of their homeland.

## U.S. AND CHILE HOLD EXERCISES

Santiago. The US and Chilean navies are holding joint maneuvers, Unidos 24, between Valparaiso and Punta Arenas in the Pacific. They are to last until September 17. According to the Chilean newspaper, "El Mercurio", the maneuvers are to train the interaction between naval and air force units in solving defence problems in the Western Hemisphere.

Argentina and a number of other countries in Latin America were also invited to take part in Unidos 24. However, they categorically refused, declaring that they do not trust the United States which during the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas (the Falkland Islands) supported Britain's colonial aspirations, directly betraying the Latin American's interests.

## INTERNAL POLICY APPROVED

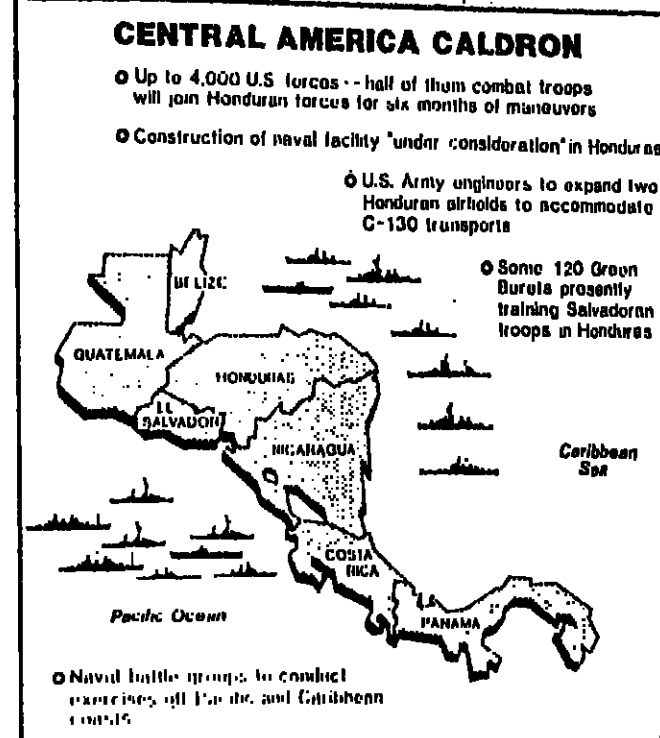
Kabul. More than 2,000 chiefs and elders representing various tribes and nationalities in the Badkhis province of Afghanistan have attended an internal meeting at Qala-i-Nau, the province's administrative centre, to discuss Badkhis vital issues. They expressed their support for the policies of the revolutionary party and government and assured that they would fight against the enemies of the people and revolution. They also stressed the importance of the National Patriotic Front which includes noted clergyman, some of them from Badkhis.

## BRITONS OPPOSE U.S. MISSILES

London. Another women's peace march has been staged by the CND in Britain. They protested against the deployment of new American medium range nuclear missiles on British soil.

The "Life and Hope" march started outside the US Air Force base at Greenham Common, where the protesters have been camping for two years. The eventual aim of the march is to bring down the scientific research, biological and chemical weapons.

The present peace march is part of a broad national campaign by peace forces against the American military presence in Britain.



The White House's current "gunboat diplomacy" is made graphically clear from this CPM chart called the "Central America Caldron". It marks the position in the Caribbean and the Pacific of American warships, now being speedily massed up off Nicaraguan coasts.

## BRITISH AND FRENCH NUCLEAR ARSENALS

Washington. The Congress research service has reported that the US administration's refusal to include British and French nuclear arsenals in the potentialities of each side is devoid of substance. This refusal is now being discussed at the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The report says that the USA is ignoring Britain's and France's pledges to NATO. The report quotes official British Government documents as saying, in part, that the country's 64 nuclear missiles placed on nuclear-powered submarines, are

attached to NATO. Although officially under the control of the British military command in peace time, their targets are set on orders from the US strategic aviation command. In emergency, the missiles are at the disposal of the NATO supreme allied commander in Europe.

As for France, its signature appears on the NATO Charter. Therefore she must act jointly with other NATO countries in an armed conflict. This is why it is of no significance whether France is part of NATO or not, since her pledges are as binding for her as for other NATO countries.

## Science and technology

### SIMPLON PASS TUNNEL MYSTERY

An early 20th century railway tunnel near the Simplon Pass in the Alps has been attracting engineers and researchers of late. Apparently over the last 75 years the tunnel has narrowed 10 to 15 centimetres in some places. Geophysicists are blaming it on the drifting continents. They believe that powerful tectonic forces are moving the Mediterranean platform of the Apennines Peninsula towards the Central European platform. The platforms press against each other so that folds form in the thick of the earth crust. These folds are deforming the tunnel. Now the



20 to 30 people can be reached in the space of a minute from a blasting building via this flexible fireproof pipe invented in Switzerland.  
Photo Keynote-TASS

engineers have stalled repairing the tunnel but this will have to be done in stages, taking into account further changes in the structure of the rocks. According to a conservative estimate it will take 13 years to repair the tunnel.

### PERU: ANCIENT TOWN DISCOVERED

A group of archaeologists led by Kazuo Taniuchi, from Japan, have discovered the ruins of an ancient town in Peru. Experts believe it dates back to the pre-Inca history of Peru. During excavations, the remains of an ancient temple were found. It contains murals of mythological subjects.

## OF INTEREST

### A music-loving watchman

A terrified man ran out of a block of flats in Lisbon, Portugal. He stumbled at the threshold, fell and hurt his leg. People in the courtyard rushed to help him while a man went into the hall to call an ambulance. But he immediately came back to fall the second time. The broken floor had been lying on the ground. The man had been lying on the ground. The broken floor had been lying on the ground.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### THE SECOND INFUSION

According to the Japanese foreign trade and industry department the number of firms with Japanese capital in the ASEAN countries grew from 400 in 1970 to 3,200 in 1980, whereas Japanese investments in the region are now approaching 10,000 million dollars. PRAVDA correspondent, V. Kalinin, writes from Bangkok, Thailand.

One can often hear that Japanese economic expansion is the "second infusion", the first being the Japanese occupation of South East Asian countries during the Second World War.

I happened to attend the rally for Second World War veterans in Jogyakarta, a city in Indonesia. The gathering included representatives of the resistance movement from Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. Recalling the bygone days, the veterans spoke with alarm and pain that today Tokyo magnates in some cases succeeded wherever their generals suffered defeat. Japanese militarism is again increasing and looks to the Asian Pacific area, already beaten by the economic infusion.

### PEACE NOT SERFDOM

Speaking to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Mohamed Saleh Alhabba, member of the National Revolutionary Council of the Front for the National Liberation of Chad, said: What is our position? Just the same as before. We want peace but not domination by foreign capital. We are prepared to consider negotiations with FAN (the North's armed forces) providing they exclude Habré. He reiterated all the trust of the Chadian people long ago and we have tried him as a criminal in his absence. He has a lot of lives to answer for. He exterminated whole villages and families. Habré is a coward and unreliable, he cannot hold state posts, and we will not have anything to do with him. But as far as the other leaders of the North's armed forces are concerned, I repeat, we are prepared to negotiate and believe we would reach success.

### RACISTS ARE LONGING FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB

Pretoria has decided to set up a second nuclear research centre in South Africa by placing it in the Cape Province, 45 km from Mossel Bay, comments KRASNAYA ZVEZDA analyst V. Vinogradov.

South African racists are making no secret of trying, writes the author, to lay their hands on the "atomic club". And they are, jumping by everything, rather close to their "cherished goal". At any rate, when a mighty flash of light was registered over the South Atlantic in the autumn of 1979, its origin remained a secret for a long time. Experts came to the unanimous conclusion that it could only be a test of a nuclear device, carried out by Pretoria.

The dazzling flame of this explosion lit up the whole criminal mechanism which South Africa is building up, i.e., its nuclear potential. The driving-belts stretch from it to many Western countries. But the main "belt" leads to Washington.

In this connection the author reminds the readers about the intention of the USA to deploy American ground-based cruise missiles in South Africa. This means that the racists get access to the delivery of nuclear weapons, and will have in large African states right up to the equator.

### 'STEEL COLLARS' DESTROY JOBS

The effect of the wide introduction of industrial robots on Japanese workers is the subject for an article by A. Drozdov, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's correspondent in Tokyo.

The first appearance of industrial robots passed without any major incident since they began by taking over the dirtiest, most arduous jobs, Drozdov writes. This could hardly have aroused any protests from the workers. However, having established themselves, the "steel collars" started to oust skilled workers. Trade union leaders reassured workers by saying that the economic situation in Japan was better than in the West, and that there were lots more jobs available.

What is the present situation? Today 13.9 million people are employed in production. The article quotes Japanese experts who said that on average one robot replaces four workers. This means that by 1990 between 4 and 11.6 million workers will have lost their jobs to robots. This process will go on, while trade unions continue their present conciliatory policy towards employers, the author notes. So far, only Sohyo (the General Council of the Trade Unions of Japan) has attempted to raise the question with employers—what will happen to the jobs?

### Record-holder of fines

Bank clerk Douglas Caid from the small town of Jacevinsk (southern Brazil) has earned himself an unenviable reputation. He holds the national record for driving fines. Between February and June 1983, he amounted to the princely sum of 1.3 million cruzeros (about 3 thousand dollars). Caid was stopped 89 times by traffic police for gross violations of virtually every traffic regulation.

## VIEWPOINT

Vadim KORTUNOV

## INTRODUCING RONALD REAGAN—THE GREAT PROPHET-MORALIST

The nearer come the presidential elections in America the more elaborate the rhetoric spun by candidates to the presidency, a task in which Ronald Reagan, the present incumbent, shows much zeal. Among his oratorical stock-in-trade are constant references to the moral and ethical values—and here his sense of proportion clearly fails him. His thirst for greater popularity sometimes produces the impression that he would like to cast himself in the role of no lesser a person than Christ on earth.

To illustrate, he deems it fitting to declare, on behalf of his administration, 1983 as the "Year of the Bible" even though such initiatives would seem more appropriate coming from

the Vatican rather than Washington.

Reagan's address to the National Association of Evangelicals Congress last March echoed with religious overtones as though the speaker was not an American president but a prophet empowered to spread the divine word and to interpret God's will. By appropriating to himself the exclusive right to sanctify and dish out indulgences to entire nations, Reagan willfully describes the present state of international relations as a struggle between "good and evil", giving his blessing to mankind in the launching of a sacred war against the communist heresy, this "source of evil in the contemporary world".

Wherever Reagan's pious preachings are translated into practice their real import becomes all too evident. As of today, i.e., mid-August, the peoples of three large areas of the world—the Middle East, South Africa and Central America—are being made to suffer by the preachers of "good and justice". The USA has massed a big naval task force off the Libyan coast; the US "rapid deployment Star-43" war games in Egypt and the African Horn—to punish Li, by Syria and other Middle Eastern nations for the sole reason that they declined to bow to the USA's will.

In Central America the USA is building up its military and naval presence directed against Nicaragua, with the big Pine-Ground exercises now in full swing in

Honduras close to the Nicaraguan borders—just because Washington does not like the way the Nicaraguan people have put their house in order.

And there is more to come. 43 per cent of the American armed forces are stationed outside the United States proper, ready to interfere at the drop of a hat in another country's affairs. Reagan's America connives with the South African racists who brazenly trample underfoot the rights of the country's native population, panders to Pinochet, the butcher of the Chilean people, as well as to the South Korean tyrant, Chun Doo-Hwan, and to all other reactionaries who seek Washington's support for their rotten regimes.

How do all these facts square with Reagan's hypocritical preachings on "good and evil"? Or may be the White House seriously believes that references to the Bible will convince the world that in spurning the elementary rules of ordinary human ethics and international law and in conducting an essentially immoral policy, the United States demonstrates its concern for people's welfare? One gets the impression that Reagan's pseudo-religious bravado smacks of more than excessive ambition and blasphemy — it is simply totally out of place. In Chapter 23 of Matthew's Gospel in the Bible it is said: "Who unto you, scribbles and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye devour widows' houses; and for a pretence make long prayers: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation."

Handwritten text: "The World" and other illegible markings.



# HOME NEWS

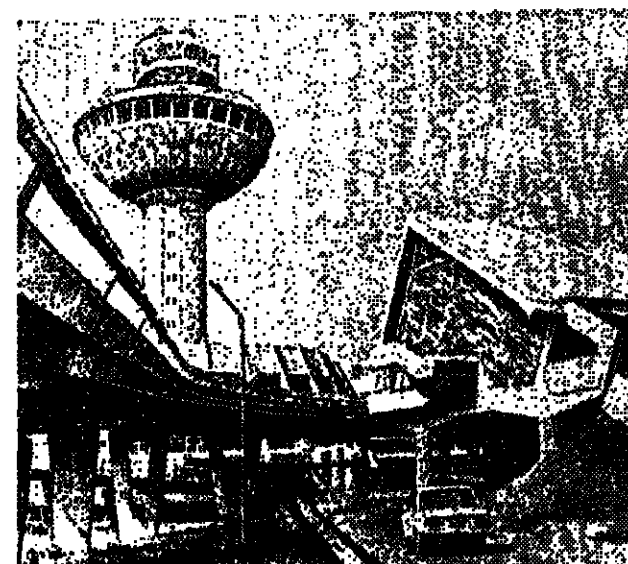
## Round the Soviet Union

● LAKE LADOGA — THE NEVA RIVER — AND THE EASTERN PART OF THE GULF OF FINLAND (BALTIC SEA) SYSTEM HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A MAMMOTH RESEARCH LABORATORY, with a whole flotilla of ships, flying labs, and coastal observation posts involved in a grandiose hydrological expedition which has just got underway in the area, necessitated by the construction of a shield to protect Leningrad from flooding. The expedition will collect data to forecast the hydrological regime of the waterways in the north-west of the country.

● A COLOURFUL FETE MARKING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE GEORGIEVSKY TREATY WHICH BROUGHT TOGETHER FOREVER TWO PATERNAL PEOPLES—THE RUSSIANS AND THE GEORGIANS, WAS RECENTLY HELD IN THE MOUNTAINOUS KAZBEGI DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, A SOVIET TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC. It was at this point that 200 years ago the distinguished public figure Gabriel Kazbegi opened Georgia's northern gates to its great friend the other side of the mountains, the Military Georgian Highway acting ever since as a path of friendship between the two nations.

● A HUGE SPORTS COMPLEX HAS BEEN OPENED IN ALIYUS, A CITY WITH A 40,000-STRONG POPULATION, IN THE SOVIET BALTIC REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA. It boasts several gyms dedicated to various sports and two swimming pools. The smaller one is for kindergarten tots whose parents, employed at local enterprises, attend the many sports groups there.

## AN AIRPORT TO BEAT THEM ALL



The new airport in Yerevan (the capital of the Transcaucasian Republic of Armenia) has become one of the few projects to be awarded the highest prize for architecture—the medal and diploma of the Soviet Architects Union at the USSR review for the best project of the year. The project now has entered the contest for the USSR State Prize.

The rapid development of civil aviation has led to the appearance of new airports capable of handling present-day passenger and cargo loads, as well as those of tomorrow. Some airports have interesting and modern architectural features. They include the Pulkovo airport (Leningrad), USSR State Prize Winner in 1974; Sheremetyevo airport (Moscow) and airport in Tallinn (the capital of Soviet Estonia). But Yerevan airport does not look like any of those.

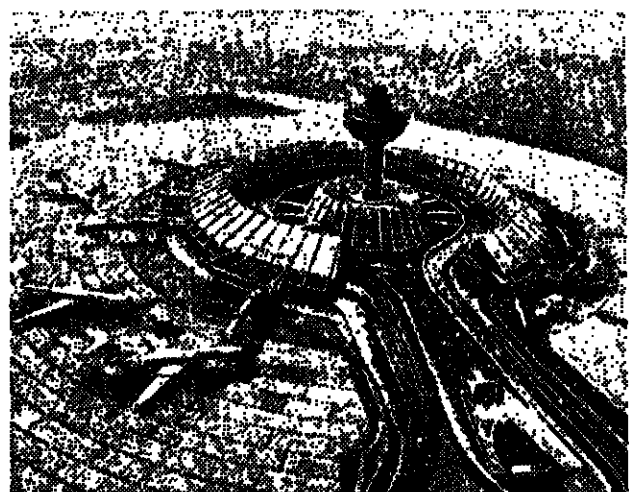
What's new about it? Firstly, the complex has been built in a radial-circular design. The

floor is for meeting passengers, while the first floor has a departure lounge. It has been designed so that passengers cover only a short distance between city transport and the plane.

But the Yerevan complex also has an unusual architectural image. The building is supermodern — the enclosed sloping walls of the outer ring, the circular courtyard evoking space associations and the inimitable silhouette of the tower.

Yerevan airport answers the inevitable question of national tradition faced by architecture today.

Though at first glance the building is not typically Armenian in style, it nevertheless



incorporates many national architectural features. To cite but one example: the famous Zvartnots temple, the ruins of which lie not far away, is based on a round plan, which may well be why Yerevan airport has been named after it.

incorporates many national architectural features. To cite but one example: the famous Zvartnots temple, the ruins of which lie not far away, is based on a round plan, which may well be why Yerevan airport has been named after it.

## USSR has built its fifth powerful gas pipeline since 1961

The first 500 kilometres of pipes have been welded on a 3,020 kilometre route of the Urengoi-Centro gas pipeline. It will be the fifth transcontinental gas pipeline in this country connecting Siberia and the Centre, to be built since the signing of the current five-year plan period (1981-85).

Along its entire route, the gas pipeline will run parallel to the Siberia-Western European gas pipeline. That is why the builders of the export gas pipeline will not have to build homes or transport machinery and equipment to the construction site. Under the plan, the fifth gas pipeline will be put into operation at the end of 1984. However, all the intentions are that the builders will complete it at the beginning of next year.

The total length of all pipelines from Siberia to the centre of the country, placed for this current five-year period, exceeds 20,000 kilometres. The length of the unit system of gas pipelines of the USSR exceeds today 140,000 kilometres.

## Canal beneath the steppe

The second phase of the Dnieper-Donbass Canal is to be built beneath fertile black steppe land.

One of the "strands" of the subterranean "river", 132 metres long, will be constructed out of steel pipes more than two metres in diameter. The more aqueducts made of these concrete pipes of the same diameter will be built parallel to this strand bringing the Dnieper water to the Donbass (the Donetsk coal field in the USSR).

Once the pipe is in place, the soil will be re-cultivated and made suitable for agricultural use. It is estimated that the underground canal will save thousands of hectares of black soil land, which otherwise would have been lost to agriculture by being made into the canal bed.

hour. It easily negotiates long rises.

Locomotives from the Voroshilovgrad Plant have won grand gold medals at a number of international exhibitions. They are in use on the railways of eight socialist countries and in a number of developing states.

# HOME NEWS

## Places to visit

## Pushkin museum in a Moldavian village



The Ralli House.

In a most picturesque spot in Moldavia, not far from the capital, Kishinev, there is an old village which used to be called Dolina, and is now known as Pushkin. A house in the village which formerly belonged to Boyar Ralli has been converted into a museum dedicated to Alexander Pushkin. The Russian poet spent two summer months here in 1821 when he was banished by the Tsar from St Petersburg to the south.

Ever since the Ralli house has been known among local people as the Pushkin House. This is where the poet wrote the first drafts of his poem, "The Gypsies".

Though the museum is only fifteen years old, it has managed to collect together a great number of exhibits: such as autographed copies of Pushkin's poems and the poet's drawings. Also on display are portraits of people whom Pushkin met in Moldavia, people he was friends with as well as those he loved.

The monument to Pushkin.

## JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES

An Ayum melody invited people in Gudauta to the opening of an exhibition of works by Abkhaz craftsman Kucha Lakria (Abkhazia is an autonomous republic in Georgia). The ancient folk instrument on display owes its revival to this 65-year-old master.

The collection is made up of 1,500 articles. Old working tools and utensils are displayed alongside skilful handmade carpets and a horse's harness. They were made by Kucha Lakria who followed the descriptions preserved in the archives.

## STUDENT AT THE AGE OF 14

Fourteen-year-old Bakytzhan Nurzhanov has received a student card for the Jamul hydro amelioration and civil engineering institute in Kazakhstan. Having finished secondary school with a gold medal he passed the competitive exam in physics, got an excellent mark and was admitted as a student of the mechanical department.

Bakytzhan's father is a trade union functionary, his mother is a mathematics teacher.

## NEW LOOK IN IMITATION FUR

For the first time in the world, this country has developed and introduced a technology for the manufacture of artificial fur out of bird's feathers. The downy parts of the feathers are placed one on top of another, all facing the same way. With the stems being attached to a special cloth base and the layer of feather down being placed face upwards. A nylon substrate is then attached onto the stems, with a face band subsequently attached to it. The resulting semi-finished product is washed, dried, and dyed to give it the desired colour. Feather-down fur competes successfully with the natural fur of the polar fox, sable, dark brown fox and other animals.

## CONTROLLED BY LASER

Tests have been carried out for a laser plant which will ensure that ships have passage through the difficult sections of the Volga-Baltic Canal. The plant has been jointly built by the canal navigators and the Moscow Institute of Water and Transport Engineers. The technological novelties introduced into the main water line of the canal northwest enable the speed of navigation to be increased and the stable rhythm of its operation to be maintained.

## Science and technology

## PIT ROCK TO PROVIDE SOIL

Exhausted phosphorite pits can be made into factories of artificial soil.

This was concluded by specialists from the Estonian Institute of Forests, who are designing technology to use large amounts of waste rock which appear in the opening of a new seam. They have suggested mixing crushed rock with peat whose organic substances are essential in the formation of humus.

## LISTEN

## AND READ

Remarkable opportunities have been demonstrated by a radio set designed at the Popov Leningrad Research Institute of Radio Reception and Acoustics.

It printed out the text of the reports it received and efficiently produced a text the size of a newspaper.

We designed a method which helps make the broadcasting channels more spacious and to transmit not only words, but also printed information, says one of the inventors, M. Bank.

Designers and economists estimated that in the near future such sets, based on standard printed circuits will become mass products.

## SOME GLOBE



A globe is essentially a miniature representation of the earth, but no one could call this one in the photo miniature since it has a diameter of almost two metres.

Its size is not its sole asset either because its relief surface can help to accurately measure the length of mountain ridges, the height of a particular mountain and the correlation of hills and lowlands all of course, to scale. A batch of such globes have been made by the physical geography department's lab at Perm University.

## VIEWPOINT

## SENIOR CITIZENS ONLY AS OLD AS THEY FEEL

Vladimir SHAPIRO,

head of a group dealing with the problems of the aged at the Institute of Sociological Research, the USSR Academy of Sciences

A man who reaches pensionable age has entered the "third age" of his life. In this country, old age pensioners are drawn by thirty-five million people, or by every eighth Soviet citizen.

First of all, I would like to dismiss the commonly held view of a pensioner as being an old person. How realistic are we in describing a man of 60 or a woman of 55 as old people? Nevertheless, the Soviet state believes that by this age, having worked for 25 and 20 years respectively a person has fulfilled his or her duty to society and is morally justified in taking a rest.

True, often pensioners have no wish to retire. Statistics tell us that every third person, reaching pensionable age in the Soviet Union continues to work. The attainment of retirement age thus does not mean that one has to retire. Provided an old-age pensioner is healthy and wants to go on working he or she will see little point in sitting at home for the sole reason that they are entitled to do so.

As there is no unemployment in this country and we have a labour shortage, the state encourages old-age pensioners to continue working. But it would be a mistake, however, to reduce the issue purely to economic and to the needs of the national economy. Any person of pensionable age regardless of profession or education possesses work experience and wisdom which can be put to good use. Sociological research indicates that a very strong stimulus lies in the desire to be of use. And there are other considerations like the fear of loneliness, and of a quieter lifestyle. As was stated by an old-age pensioner in answer to a survey, his retirement felt like falling out of a train going at full speed.

It stands to reason that material considerations also play a role in causing a person to stay on at work. In addition to their salaries old-age pensioners also have the right to draw a full pension. It would be wrong, however, to believe that old-age pensioners work only because of financial considerations.

As our wages and salaries are subject to constant rises, (having increased 1.4 times between 1970 and 1980) so too are our pensions. Over the past 17 years, there has been 3.5 times increase in state expenditure on pensions. All this, combined with low rents and free medical care, provides fully satisfactory living standards, so that old age does not scare people by the prospect of poverty.

A pension amounts to more than a means of subsistence for people in their declining years. It also ensures them with free time. Nearly half of all non-working old-age pensioners help their grown-up children with household chores. Others, with a socially active bent, are put in charge of the organization of subscriptions to periodicals for their former colleagues or neighbours, help in making arrangements for children's summer holidays, and perform other useful tasks in their neighbourhoods or former places of employment.

## Diesel locomotives for Siberia

A new 12,000 horse-power diesel locomotive travelling at speeds of 120 km per hour and specially designed for work on Siberian railways has left the Voroshilovgrad Engine Plant, in

the Ukraine, on its first journey. This is the seventh model to have been designed and built in Voroshilovgrad in recent years. All of these engines, first of their kind in the Soviet Union,

were designed for the Balkan-Amtur Railway and this determines their distinguishing features. One diesel locomotive can pull a train of up to 8,000 tonnes at a speed of 120 kilometres per

hour. It easily negotiates long rises.

Locomotives from the Voroshilovgrad Plant have won grand gold medals at a number of international exhibitions. They are in use on the railways of eight socialist countries and in a number of developing states.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### BARREN STEPPE LAND TRANSFORMED

STROITELNAYA GAZETA writes about what the development of the Golodnyy Step (the Hunger Steppe) in Uzbekistan (Central Asia) has brought to the republic's economy.

Since reclamation of the Hunger Steppe started some 150,000 hectares of irrigated land have been put under the plough within the Syrdarya Region alone, and 30 state-run farms built, the newspaper points out.

The new farms in the Hunger Steppe are producing high stable yields. Millions of tonnes of raw cotton have already been sold to the state. Significantly, apart from cotton farms, there are now farms in the region specialising in a variety of areas, in the production of grain, potatoes, and bee-keeping, for instance.

The irrigation of land in the region is accelerating agricultural production in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. An indication of this is the creation of the Syrdarya Region on the basis of newly developed lands. The development of the Hunger Steppe called for the establishment of another large administrative division within the Uzbek SSR—the Dzhirgatala Region which was set up in 1977. Today the Hunger Steppe, formerly barren land, is inhabited by many thousands of people. Sociological surveys show that over 70 per cent of newcomers to the area have decided to settle permanently at the virgin land state-run farms in the Hunger Steppe.

### OPEN-AIR LABORATORY

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA reports on an unusual open-air laboratory set up by scientists of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in the foot-

hills of the Altai Mountains. Here experiments will be carried out on the breeding of totally new animals.

This experimental lab reverts to a special reserve where aboriginal species of domesticated animals faced with extinction such as the Yakut yak, the Altai and the Yakul horse and the mountain sheep, could be gathered together. In the language of scientists this is known as creating a "bank" of aboriginal genes in which a golden reserve of sturdy healthy genes of domesticated animals can be kept. The "bank" will include the genes of the auroch and other wild animals which have never been in domestic use. The geneticists' main concern, the newspaper continues, is to produce maximally sturdy living organisms, combining the agility, tenacity and mobility of wildlife with the high productivity of domestic animals.

### TEXTBOOKS FOR SIX-YEAR-OLDS

On the eve of the new school year, Zvolgzne, the Latvian publisher, have produced a textbook for children in the "zero" form and preparatory groups of kindergartens. It is called, "A Little ABC Book". The same publishers have also produced similar manuals for lay lots on mathematics, "Native Speech", and on the Latvian and Russian languages.

The new textbooks have been prepared by staff of a research pedagogical institute. Methodological manuals for use by teachers and parents have also been compiled by the same team who were guided in their work by the experience gained during an experiment in the primary education of six-year-olds. Most of the children in this country go to school for the first time at the age of seven. The newspaper notes that more than eight thousand boys and girls have at-

tended "zero" classes in Latvia, and that they are now successfully continuing their secondary school education. "Zero" classes have been set up to enable children to acquire basic knowledge for one year prior to going to school.

### THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN A HUNDRED YEARS

This is the subject of an article in the newspaper TRUD by Boris Lomov, Director of the Institute of Psychology, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

It is hard to see the specific forms in the development of the psychological sciences in the future, he writes. However, one may say with confidence that psychology will make an unalienable part of the life of society and become a matter of standard practice. A psychological service is being established, and one of its tasks is to help people in practical situations in their lives and work, overcoming the difficulties they may face. These branches of psychology as engineering psychology will be considerably developed, as the technology will continue to develop, and we shall still have to tackle the problem of coordinating it with the human psychological resources. Another area will be psychophysiology, since it makes it possible to reveal the material processes which lie at the heart of psychological activities.

No less progress is expected in branches of psychology connected with social sciences. This direction links psychology with economics and sociology. The processes of education and bringing up will also be based on a solid foundation of psychological knowledge.

Psychology is confidently solving practical tasks, the author stresses. This will, undoubtedly, continue.

Journal of the USSR Academy of Sciences



Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## VLADIMIR VINOKUR

If of a morning a neighbour hears a cat meowing outside her door, she will most probably be convinced that it was no "warning up" before a concert, says well-known parodist Vladimir Vinokur.

He has only to appear on the stage for audiences smile and when his performance is drawing to its end, laughter and ovation resound in the hall for a long time. Friendly parodies on well-known performers are followed by satirical ones ridiculing run-of-the-mill artists.

"It is considered that variety is a light genre," says Vinokur. "Often people become variety actors quite by chance and they have a rather faint idea about what is good and what is bad... But in reality variety is a serious art form and its popularity is yet further proof of the need to make a stricter selection of repertoire and of performers. I have a one-man show 'I Appear Alone' of parodies in different genres. I parody a complacent and limited master of ceremonies, a poor poet, singer and conjurer, and a performer of clastushkas... There are lots of characters and when these backs replace one another before the audience, they arouse loud laughter."

Vladimir Vinokur is a professional singer. Having graduated from the State Institute of Theatre Arts he worked for two years at the Moscow Operetta Theatre. During the theatre's guest performances in the Far East he met quite by chance the Bolshoi Theatre's accompanist M. Bank. Having heard how Vinokur sings, imitating the well-known Estonian singer Georg Otis, Bank advised him to take up parody. For his first public performance he prepared parodies on the "stars" of Soviet theatre — Vy-



solaki, Stichenko, Magomayev, Papanov, and Khazanov. He also sings with a woman's voice imitating Alla Pugachova, Natalya Brovdzha, and others...

"Imitating popular singers and actors I try," Vinokur says, "to give the audiences pleasure, as any new encounter with skilled artists is always pleasant."

## BASED ON A LEGEND

The V/O Sovinform, the Uzbekfilm Studios and the Englishfilm company have signed an agreement in Tashkent on the joint production of a Soviet-Uzbek film version of "The Legend of Love".

The medieval caravanserai complete with khujaras—rooms for merchants and premises for horses and camels—is now taking shape in the yard of the Uzbekfilm Studios. This pavilion will be used for many scenes in the film. After all, its main

character is the merchant Izzatbek. One day he sees an Indian jug with the portrait of a girl on it. She was so beautiful that the young man immediately fell in love with her. He left his sweethearts in that distant land.

"We deliberately chose this medieval legend as the basis for this joint production because it is very popular in India, especially in the Punjab and Kashmir," said Uzbek director Latif Pakizhev. "In Uzbekistan this

story, whose main characters are similar to Laila and Mehnun, has been strangled many times in various genres."

Film workers both in India and the USSR have been invited to take part. Raj Kapoor, Dharmendra Jr. and actress Purnima have agreed.

The film will include many musical items, one of the songs will be sung by Zinat Aman, the famous singer-dancer.

## SOVIET FILMS IN MONTREAL

The Seventh International Film Festival has opened in Montreal. This year the festival features a special programme, dedicated to Modern Soviet Cinema which includes the following films: "Red Belles" directed by Sergei Bondarchuk, "Private Life" directed by Yuriy Zhelyazov, "Station for Two" directed by Eldar Ryazanov, and "Vassa" directed by G. Panfilov. K. Shakhmurov's comedy "We Are Jazzmen" will be this country's entry for the contest of full-length features.

## UNIQUE FRESCOES RESTORED AT PSKOV

Painstaking restoration work has been completed on the eight-century-old frescoes in the Spaso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral, of the Mirozhsky Monastery, in the city of Pskov. The Mirozhsky frescoes are unique in that all the murals in the cathedral, rather than separate fragments as is usually the case, have come down to us. The frescoes cover the walls, arches, and the cupola. In fact every inch of the interior of the cathedral, the oldest building in Pskov. That is why UNESCO lists it among the unique cultural monuments of the world.

Restoration work in Pskov has been in progress for over twelve years and, as a result, more than fifty historical monuments have been saved for posterity.



Ksenia Kravchenko. "Zhanna".



Olga Yanovskaya. "The Yezus Gates".

## LENINGRAD BALLET ON TOUR

The Choreographic Miniatures Company of Leningrad, which is to tour Greece, Syria, and Jordan, has included an anti-war ballet, "Hiroshima", in its repertoire.

## Rousing welcome for dancers

For four nights running in a packed theatre at the foot of the Acropolis the audience cheered themselves hoarse each time the Leningrad Ballet Theatre soloists Vy. Vladimirov, V. Barykin, B. Yelmev and their colleagues from the Soviet Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR, appeared on stage. The Soviet dancers came to Greece to give great performances as part of the annual Athens arts festival.

They brought a wide-ranging programme with them, including the second act of A. Adam's ballet "Giselle", a one-act version of R. Shchedrin's ballet "Anna Karenina", and a large concert number made up of classical and modern works, which was given a rousing reception.

The performances are a big event in the cultural life of the Greek capital and the local press has high praise for the mastery of the Soviet artists. Tickets were sold out long before the festival opened. Those who failed to get in to the theatre, seating 6,000, were able to watch a live nationwide telecast of the last night.

## TV GLIMPSES OF THE CAPITAL

The Ekran TV Studios have started to film a series on Moscow.

The first episodes of the serial "A Trip Round Moscow", have already been shown by Central TV. The serial highlights Moscow's various corners. The TV trip began with "By the Ancient Kremlin Walls". Then viewers had a look around Gorky Street, Arbat, Neglinnaya Street.



A scene from a graduation production based on Beethoven's play, "Le mariage de Figaro", performed by graduates of the Uzbek Actors Studio at the Uzbek Institute of Cinematography in Moscow. This is the latest of the many amateur studios to have been created by the institute which trains people from many Soviet republics for careers in the film industry. Photo by Georgi Sushkov.

## WHAT'S ON!

August 23-26

## THEATRES

Soviet Army Central Theatre (2 Kommuna Sq., Main Stage): 24 — Gritin, "Comic Farquhar"; 25 — Andreyev, "Those Who Are Slipped in the Face"; 26 — Gladkov, "Long Ago"; Small Stage: 24 — Tennessee Williams, "Orpheus Descending"; 26 — Gorky, "Vassa Zhelznova".

Moscow Miniatures Theatre (the Hermitage Gardens, 3 Karmen Ryad St.): 23 — "Triptych for Two"; 24 — "Man and Woman"; 25 — "Harmal Charmel Shardam or the School of Clowns".

## CIRCUS

State Circus on Lenin Hills (7 Vernadsky Prospekt). "Carnival of Peace". A fairy-show in two parts by leading circus artists.

## FILMS

The Elite (in 2 parts, Mosfilm Studios).

## CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall: 23 — alya Hotel, "Moscow Nights"; 24 — "Moscow Nights"; 25 — "Moscow Nights"; 26 — "Moscow Nights".

Green Theatre: 23 — "Moscow Nights"; 24 — "Moscow Nights"; 25 — "Moscow Nights"; 26 — "Moscow Nights".

## SOVIET INDUSTRIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

Cooperation with the Soviet Union has and will continue to play an important role in India's industrial development, said Narayan D. Tiwari, India's Minister for Industry.

Speaking to our correspondents in Delhi, he said that the Soviet Union had helped India to build a number of major projects in a number of industries—metallurgy, coal and oil extraction, power engineering, and medicine.

This will be our first visit to India, he said, to discuss technical and engineering staff, develop telecommunications and transport. The latter includes building an underground railway in Calcutta.

Mr Tiwari particularly noted the successful development of

Soviet-Indian cooperation in heavy engineering. As an example, he said, I would like to mention the successful operation of such industrial giants as the heavy engineering factory in Ranchi, the heavy-duty electric engineering factory in Hardwar, the mining equipment factory in Durgapur, and so on.

The minister stressed that the new form of Soviet-Indian cooperation such as joint research and development, and industrial cooperation between state industries in India and related industries in the USSR were especially important to India. He said these matters will be raised at a session of the Joint Group on Engineering, to be held in Moscow.

## SUDOTEKHNIKA EXHIBITION COMES TO AN END

In Leningrad, the 3rd "Sudotekhnika" exhibition has ended. Designed to display modern equipment for ships, it was organized by the Swedish firm of Sparnede AB and co-sponsored by V/O Expositr and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Machines, equipment and materials for ships and shipyards have been shown by more than 40 firms from Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Norway. Soviet specialists have had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with microprocessor-based control systems, fuel installations, ship control systems, hoisting equipment, radars, and ship engines.

Particular interest has been aroused by on-board computers and collision prevention systems.

Many of the exhibitors are famous firms which have been maintaining close business ties with the USSR.

For many years the shipyards of the Finnish exhibitors Wärtsilä and Valmet have been building ships for the USSR, designed jointly by specialists from the two countries. A short while

ago, another motorvessel has been launched — the 589th ship built for the Soviet Union in the 40 years of cooperation.

Although the exhibition is over, the work continues. Negotiations are going on at the commercial centre, and a number of contracts have been signed.

## Contacts and contracts

According to the contracts signed between V/O Tekhnolimport and Romanian foreign trade industries Romania will be supplied with large consignments of TV tubes, alarm, wall and desk clocks, and tape recorders.

Under the contracts between Tekhnolimport and the Polish Unifra foreign trade organization the USSR will be supplying Poland with Vega-404, Sokol-409, Yunoski and Rubin black and white TV sets, while Polish exports to our country will include chassis for electric record players, recorders and Soviet-made music centres.

## EXHIBITIONS

Shklovsky Architectural Museum (5 Prospekt Kalinina). An exhibition "Architecture of Switzerland in the 70s-80s". Rooms of photos depicting traditional and modern trends in Swiss architecture which has absorbed the best traditions of world architecture. Daily, except Monday and Friday, 10 a.m. till 7 p.m. Metro Arbat, Biblioteka Imeni Lenina.

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (7/9 Begovaya St.). Paintings and drawings by Moscow artists K. Kravchenko, R. Shallov, I. Shkanga, and O. Yanovskaya. Daily, except Tuesday, noon till 7 p.m. Metro Begovaya, trolleybus 20.

## SPORTS

## FOOTBALL

Lenin Central Stadium. 23 — Moscow Spartak vs Baku Dinamo; 24 — Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.) 24 — Moscow Torpedo vs Dynamo; 25 — Central Army Sports Club vs Minsk Dynamo; 26 — Dynamo.

## VOLLEYBALL

Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 23 — International meets.

USSR vs China (women). Both days at 7 p.m.

## CYCLING

Cycling Track in Krylatsoye (Metro Molodyozhnaya). 23-26 — All-Union competitions of leading Soviet cyclists. 5 p.m. (every day).

## FIELD HOCKEY

Young Pioneers Stadium (31 Leningradsky Prospekt). 24, 25 — USSR championships. Women. Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs Poltotskiy (Tashkent Region). Both days at 6 p.m.

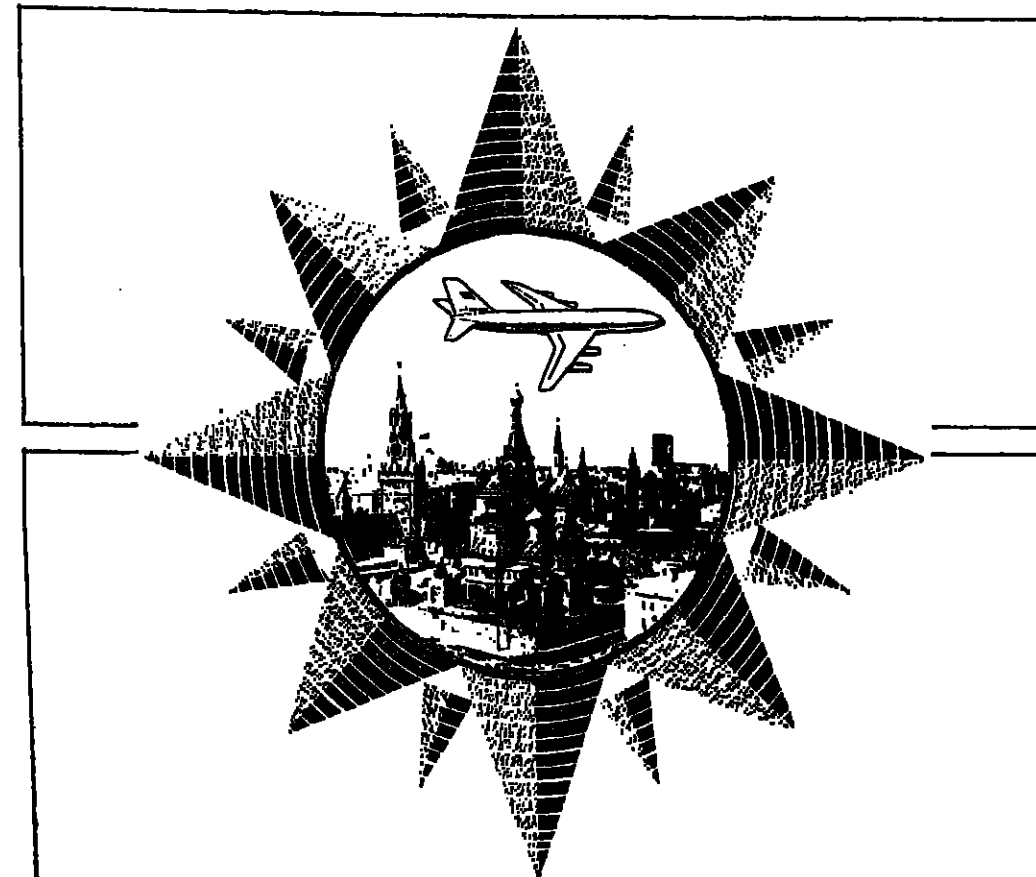
## RACING

Bilva Sports Complex (33 Baklavsky Prospekt). 23-25 — Championships of Soviet trade union teams. 6 p.m. (every day). Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 24 and 26. Racing and trotting. Both days at 6 p.m.

## WEATHER

August 23-26

Mainly dry and warm for the first three days. Temperatures will rise from 7-12°C at night and up to 18-23°C during the day. Brief showers at the end of the period, W and NW winds, 3-7 mps.



## IN TRANSIT VIA USSR!

Fly Aeroflot via Siberia on your way from Western Europe to East and South East Asia.

You can make a stopover in Moscow, visit other cities and continue on your way.

For detailed information, please, contact your nearest Aeroflot office.

YOU CAN NEVER GO WRONG WITH AEROFLOT!



## Interlighter's global dimension

Five years ago, river shipping companies of four Danubian states — the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia set up the Interlighter shipping company, whose ships service the Danube — India — Pakistan lines with overall length of 2,878 miles along the rivers and 7,537 miles across the seas. Today, LASH (lighter aboard ship) vessels used throughout the world are of three types, says Vladimir Ushakov, Interlighter's general director. The Soviet ships, "Julius Fucik" and

"Tibor Szamuely" of the "Sea Bee" type are the most advanced ships both technically and technologically. These nearly 38-thousand-tonne ships can take in 28 lighters at a time each.

In its five years in operation, Interlighter has proved that it can deliver cargoes on schedule, in the shortest possible time, and over large distances, offering very favourable terms. Its advantages lie in that it dispenses with the need for transshipment from seagoing to river-going ships. Loading and

unloading a lighter ship takes fifteen hours, which is a record short time in the shipping practice.

Interlighter's services are available not only to the countries which have initiated it, says Vladimir Ushakov. We have concluded contracts with more than fifty organizations and firms in Austria, West Germany, Yugoslavia, France, Switzerland, India, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Malaysia and other countries.

## BROAD SCOPE OF COOPERATION

Over the first three years of Czechoslovakia's present five-year plan period of 1981-1985 the volume of trade between that country and the USSR will make up nearly 30,000 million roubles. The Soviet Union accounts for nearly 40 per cent of all the Czechoslovak exports. This country supplies Czechoslovakia with such essential goods as oil, gas, iron ore, as well as machine tools, cars, household and many other items. From Czechoslovakia this country buys electric locomotives, trams, metal-cutting tools, lorries, footwear, clothes, foodstuffs, and consumer items. The Soviet orders are helping many Czechoslovak enterprises to work smoothly and to modernize and expand their production.

Scientific and technological cooperation and specialization between the two countries gradually expand. Soviet specialists are taking part in designing and building Czechoslovak nuclear power stations, the Metro in Prague, and other major

national economic projects. On its part, Czechoslovakia is helping this country in modernizing a number of factories in the light and foodstuffs industries. There is a growing cooperation in electronics, engineering, and other areas.

Every year, the copyright agencies of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria sign up to four hundred copyright contracts covering literature, science, and music. Over the past few years, this has been facilitated by the introduction of new forms for cooperation resulting from direct links between cultural unions and departments from the two countries.

Soviet social, political, and scientific and technical publications are exported in large quantities to which they appear on the bookshelves in the two countries almost simultaneously. Gaining ground is the practice of joint publication.

Today, the number of jointly edited and published literature has exceeded two hundred volumes. The plans for joint publications are coordinated at its meetings by the relevant Soviet-Bulgarian working group.

Chemical engineering is a major sphere of Soviet and Hungarian specialization and industrial cooperation. Reciprocal deliveries of chemical products are increasing all the time. In the last 10 years, the volume of these deliveries between the Soviet-Soyuzkhimexport and the Hungarian factory Chemolimpex has tripled and now stands at two hundred million roubles. This year, the Soviet Union has been supplying Hungary with products for manufacturing chemicals to protect crops, for producing fertilizers and artificial resins. In return Hungary has been supplying the USSR with various preparations for pest control in agriculture.

Handwritten text: "The Yezus Gates"